THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1894.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-141 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms......242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. Daily only, one month 3 .70 Daily only, three months...... 2.00 8.00 Sunday only, one year 2.00 WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by earrier......15 cts

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Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteenpage paper a Two-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates,

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt Chairman Wilson, whose bill did not pass,

is going where he will find enthusiastic admirers-to Europe. The Whisky and Sugar trusts have gained what the government has lost through the

President's course on the tariff bill. Representative Bynum is getting more publicity because of Mr. Stanley and his

\$1.25 wheat than by all the speeches he

The country will not go into deep mourning when Congress adjourns, and it i doubtful if the President will be sorry to

have it off his hands. The only man who has a chance to defeat or indorse the tariff bill is Mr. Cleveland, yet with an abiding "solemn sense of responsibility" he will do neither.

In his Wilson letter the President asks: "How shall we face the people?" Mr. Cleveland, by letting the tariff bill become a law by not signing it, seems to say "We cannot."

According to that reliable authority, Poor's Manual, it appears that the cost of transporting a ton of freight has fallen from 1 cent in 1887 to 89-100 of a cent in 1893. Still the tendency is downward.

The vicious attack of the President's personal organ, the New York Times, on Secretary Carlisle is another indication that Mr. Cleveland is setting his pins for a fourth nomination. If Gresham were strong enough to require killing off the Times would turn its guns on him next.

If a Republican President had remitted two-thirds of an award of damages for imperfect armor plates as Mr. Cleveland did for the Carnegie company what a chorus of denunciation would go up from the Democratic press after such a damaging report as that of the House naval com-

Unless the President shall sign or veto the tariff bill to-day, neither of which he is likely to do, it will become a law at midnight. The ten days during which he has delayed action have cost the government millions of dollars in revenue and put millions into the coffers of the Sugar and Whisky trusts.

And so Buck Kilgore, of Texas, has been refused a renomination by his constituents. Personally he was liked, but his constituents got word that he was so near to the President that he was sleeping in the White House, and that "did him up." But some other man will shout "no quorum" to prevent the consideration of pension

Some of Mr. Bynum's thick-and-thin supporters in the country declare that he intended to say that farmers would get \$1.25 a sack for wheat, and not \$1.25 a bushel, if the Democratic party should come into power. As they were getting more than that price when the statement was made the lying of the Bynum zealots will not help them.

The Democratic South Bend Times says that the person who sent out the press dispatch saying that the Democratic convention last week in Indianapolis was the largest in the history of the party "demands a leather medal for tall but very stupid lying." And yet it was a regular press association dispatch and should have stated the truth.

"There are many people," says the News, "who hold to the harmless delusion of international bimetallism." Yes, and should Gen. Francis A. Walker President Robinson, of Brown University, ex-Secretary Mc Culloch, John Sherman, Benjamin Harrison, in this country, and such men in Great Britain as the Marquis of Salisbury, leader of the Tory party, Mr. Goschen, formerly of the Bank of England and late Chancellor of the Exchequer, come across this sneering adusion to their intellectual capacity, how dreadful they would feel, poor things!

The Detroit Tribune says as a result of the charity system in that city pauperism has increased, the self-respect of those receiving aid has diminished and it is going to take as much or more to feed the poor next winter as it did last. These results have come about in spite of the best efforts of those who have the matter in hand and seem to be due to a system which, though well intended, is radically defective. The remarks of the Tribune indicate that Detroit might get some valuable points in regard to the charity organization from this

The speech with which ex-Speaker Reed opened his campaign in his district in Maine on Saturday, extracts from which were published yesterday, was in his best vein, as are all his addresses on the stump. The tone of his speech is one which may be adopted with profit by all Republican speakers during the campaign, whatever course the enemy may pursue.

courteous. He says that the so-called conservative Democratic Senators in voting for the Senate bill were influenced, not by their personal desires, but by the representations of business men who are constituents. Of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Mr. Reed says "He devoted patience and intelligence to the tariff question." Of other men his references are equally considerate. The reason which he assigns for the opposition of the Southern Democrats in Congress to the protective policy is not sectional bitterness. While they are men of intellectual power and intelligence, they have not that thorough knowledge of business as carried on in the North which comes to the intelligent Northern representative. They are men who have got theories from books rather than the

experiences of business men. One other point in the report of Mr. Reed's speech is important, and that is that the Senate bill is only the entering wedge; that if another Democratic Congress shall be elected many of the protective features of the Senate act will be eradicated. The policy of the controlling element of the Democratic party is to put the varied industries of the United States upon the same basis as those of Europe. That is what free trade or a tariff for revenue only means.

REFORM VARIOUSLY CONSIDERED.

In olden times when ministers of the gospel preached it red hot and thundered away at personal sins it may be said that the average listener found something adapted to everybody's case but his own. Ah," he would say, "how he is preaching at Deacon Jones;" "that is intended for 'Squire Brown," "he gave neighbor Skinflint a hard hit then," or "he is going for the Culver boys, now." And while the listener was thus impartially distributing the gospel among his neighbors each one of them was doing the same and giving him his share without reserving any for them-

The American Bar Association, which has just closed its annual convention at Saratoga, discussed nearly all the social evils of the day except one. Labor troubles, strikes, boycotts, arbitration, election frauds, bribery of legislatures and other kindred topics were discussed at length, but not a word was said about nor the remotest allusion made to what lawyers have done and are doing to bring the administration of justice and law itself into contempt. The assembled wisdom of the American bar had no difficulty in discovering motes in the eyes of laymen, but it could not or did not see the beam in its own. With beautiful impartiality it distributed responsibility for the social and political ills of the time among all other classes except lawyers.

Premising that it is too plain for argument that one of the most alarming indications of the times is the increase of crime and the growing disregard for law, the question arises, who is mainly responsible for this condition? Unquestionably lawyers, including judges on the bench and practitioners at the bar. Without any disposition to do the profession any injustice or to lay upon it more than its due share of responsibility, we think it may be fairly asserted that the lax administration of justice by ignorant or incompetent judges and the successful efforts of criminal lawyers in preventing the punishment and securing the escape of criminals are largely responsible for the increase of crime and the growing disrespect for law. It is to be regretted that the Saratoga convention did not discuss this matter and attempt to inaugurate

a reform in the profession. One of the notable addresses at the convention was by lawyer Storey, of Massachusetts, on "The American Legislature." His theme was the loss of popular respect for legislative bodies on account of the practice of the lobbying and corruption. He declared that whenever a legislature meets each professional lobbyist has a body of members who will listen readily to his advice and whose votes he can influence to a greater or less extent, and that every large corporation which is likely to be interested in legislation has its cohort of disciplined supporters. As to the remedy for this alleged condition of affairs the speaker

The character of legislators must raised and bribery stripped of every cloak. Public opinion must be brought to recognize the truth that it is not the comparatively poor, weak and the uneducated man who receives the bribe, but the strong, rich and able man, who pays, at whose door lies the sin of corruption The tempter is as bad as the man whom he tempts.

Now there is no doubt that the cvils referred to, lobbying and bribery, do exist to some extent, and all good citizens ought to aid in putting a stop to them, but there is another evil in the land. How much worse is the lobbyist who, for pay, works a bad law through the legislature or the member who sells his vote than the lawyer who, for a fee, puts his conscience behind him and undertakes to prove that the bad law is constitutional and valid? If it is true, as lawyer Storey said, that every large corporation is represented by its lobbyists in every legislature, is it not equally true that they are represented by able lawyers in every court in the land? The ablest lawyers in the country are in the employ of corporations and they are the highest priced and best paid members of the profession.

There were some good things said at the Saratoga convention, but they all related to the reform of evils outside of the prac-

tice of law. THE EVIL OF THE FEE SYSTEM.

The Journal is unable to inform an inquirer as to the amount of fees the Attorney-general is receiving. There is no means of getting at it. He causes certain moneys to be turned into the treasury and each year the State Auditor, in his report, gives the amounts he pays to the Attorney-general as fees. But it has been asserted that the figures in the Auditor's report do not account for all the fees which Attorneygeneral Smith pockets as his, certain fees being taken out before the money is turned into the treasury, and no account made of them. The amount that he is getting is much in excess of the sum collected by any of his predecessors. Like all evils, the fee system is a growing one and always leads to extortion. It is the cause of demoralization and corruption. In nearly every State in which the legislation has been in the interest of the people and good gov-

ernment, the fee system has been abol-

ished and one of net salaries substituted. There is no more reason why the Attorneygeneral should be allowed fees than that should be given to the Governor, the State Treasurer or State Auditor, Liberal salaries should be paid all State officerssalaries which would insure the services of men of ability, but to give one State officer special authority to exact fees from even the school funds is an evil for which no defense can be made. And what is true of State offices holds equally true of all others. They should be paid stated salaries -salaries so liberal as to insure the services of competent men. One of the first steps in the direction of practical reform is to get rid of a system which is a temptation to extortion and which is sure to cause the people to pay two or three times as much for a given service as would be a fair price for it. The subject is attracting attention in several States where the people are crying out against the exactions of fees which, as under Attorney-general Smith, have become a public scandal.

THE EZETA AFFAIR.

One sees so much about the Ezeta affair in the newspapers which he does or does not read that a word of explanation may be necessary to understand why a person of that name is now before the United States Court in San Francisco.

Gen. Antonio Ezeta was the Vice President of San Salvador before the revolution in that republic, a few months ago. To be in a revolution in San Salvador, however, would not in any manner distinguish a statesman or general, as revolutions are the only thing of which San Salvador is absolutely certain. In fact, every President is turned out of office by force. In the course of the frequent overthrows the Ezeta brothers captured both the presidency and the vice presidency, but in the progress of revolutions these two brothers were sent forth as usurpers. General Ezeta found refuge on the United States war ship Bennington, then off the coast of San Salvador. His enemies demanded his surrender, but Commander Thomas refused, basing his action on the instructions of ex-Secretary Tracy in the Chilian war, which were that political refugees who applied for protection and came on board should be treated in accordance with the dictates of humanity and the exigencies of the service. When the surrender was refused the authorities who were thirsting for the blood of Ezeta charged that he and his companions were robbers and murderers, and made application to Secretary Gresham for extradition papers. After floundering about, the Secretary granted the desired papers for service upon the landing of the refugees at San Francisco. He and his associates have been landed under arrest, and the court is considering the charges to ascertain whether they are criminal, as the present rulers of San Salvador claim, or were political offenses, for which there is no extradition. - If the investigation should continue a long time the chances that another President of Salvador will be in power through the revolutionary process. In that event the Ezeta brothers need not fear the result of investigation, whatever it may be, for, if their offense is not forgotten, they will at least be free from persecution should they return to their own country. In the rapid course of revolutions down there old political grudges simply, make way for new.

The revised amendment reported to the New York constitutional convention providing for home rule in cities embodies some of the main features of our city charter. Municipal elections are removed from general politics by providing that they shall be held "on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an odd year." Other sections provide for a separation of executive and legislative powers, all executive power being vested in the Mayor, who is to appoint the chief of police and other subordinates, and the legislative power being vested in a council to consist of two branches. These provisions are good as far as they go but the amendment is defective in that it does not provide for municipal boards, to be appointed by the Mayor, and in permitting the Legislature to enact what are called "special city laws." As to these

it provides: After any such bill has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, the house in which it originated shall immediately transmit a certified copy thereof to the mayor of the city to which it relates, and within fifteen days thereafter the mayor shall return it to the house from which it was sent, with a certificate thereon that such city does or does not consent thereto. In every city having a population of five hundred thousand or more, according to the then last State enumeration, the mayor, and in every other city the mayor and the common council, shall act for such city as to such bills. After consent is given to any such bill, as herein provided, it shall be presented to the Governor for his action thereon. Any such bill which is returned without the consent of the city may be passed by a three-fifths affirmative vote of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, and it shall then be subject to the action of the Governor as are other bills. In such cases there shall appear thereon, after the enacting clause, words, "passed by a three-fifths vote without the consent of the city,"

It is somewhat remarkable that a constitutional amendment intended to provide home rule for cities should prescribe a method for abolishing home rule, and imposing special laws on cities without their consent. In this, as in other respects, the New York convention seems disposed to incorporate too much legislation in the con-

The Sentinel and Fairview Park. No one has any interest in any quarrel the Sentinel may have with the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, and if it sees fit to satisfy a grudge by an attempt to damage the company's business that is its own affair-though honorable people may have their private opinions as to the decency of such warfare, and the injured party may seek legal opinions. But when the paper, to gain its private ends and at the same time to make a "sensation" which will sell a few extra copies, characterizes Fairview Park as a disreputable place, unfit for respectable people to visit, the public has a direct interest. The charges and the vile insinuations made by the Sentinel, yesterday, in regard to the Park and its frequenters were nothing less than a gross insult to the best people of the city. Old and young, rich and poor, have found that park a pleasant and convenient place of resort during the hot months. Family parties, neighborhood parties and people who sought quiet and fresh air have gone there at all hours from early morning until late evening, and have detected no sign of vice or crime. Doubtless, many people find admittance whose character would not bear the glare of a moral searchlight-

their behavior is so discreet that they are not more easily recognized as devouring wolves than when encountered on Washington street. All such public resorts need to be carefully watched lest disrepute come upon them through the conduct of the vicious, but in all such places, and particularly so at Fairview, the crowds are made up of reputable, orderly, decent people and it is they who give the place its character and not the occasional lewd person who may stray in. To seek to convey a different impression is an outrage upon the public. Fairview affords a pleasant outing for thousands who could not otherwise breathe country air during the summer and it is the only resort within easy reach of all. No one need hesitate to go there through fear of encountering evil. It is entirely safe for women and children and is under careful police surveillance. If the Sentinel were really aware of any cases of misconduct its proper course would have been to report them to the police. As it is its sensational scare for private purposes is deserving of and is receiving the strongest condemnation everywhere. Editor Morss should stay and look after his paper, lest for its vulgarity and indecency it be shut out of the few respectable homes it now enters.

In its revival of war history the Philadelphia Inquirer prints a letter written by the late Governor Hovey, of Indiana, Aug. 18, 1863, in reply to an invitation to address the Democratic State convention to be held in this city two days later. At that time General Hovey was home on furlough, and he wrote from Mount Vernon. The letter was a patriotic appeal to the convention to place country above party. Referring to the policy that ought to be pursued towards rebels he said:

A word in regard to property of rebels, In my opinion they have forfeited all, and their wealth should be so used as to prevent a repetition of their crime. Their personal property should be used in defraying the expenses of the rebellion. Their slaves released and liberated, and their lands, as far as practicable, divided among our soldiers who have nobly sustained the government in the hour of its sorest trial. I have spoken thus freely of the policy that I think should be pursued, for these are questions upon which the people will soon be called to act.

If you stand in the loyal States firm and determined to carry out this policy the days of the rebellion are easily numbered; but if you temporize and divide, the war has hardly commenced, and anarchy and bloodshed will cover our happy land. I conjure every one who loves liberty to for- dist church to buy ropes for its bell. It get party and stand by our country in th dark hour of its trial.

If General Hovey had accepted the invitation to address the convention and had spoken in this strain he would probably have been thrown out of a window.

The opening of club rooms at 424 College avenue by the North-side Republican Club, with a membership and support at the start which insures permanency, is one of the encouraging signs of the times. At no period in the past history of the party would such a considerable undertaking in any section of the city have been thought practicable. This year every active Republican believes that a permanent home in that quarter of the city, sustained by its owns members, is necessary to party usefulness, and many who have not been regarded as active party men have promptly enrolled as enthusiastic supporters.

Governor Matthews does not want the impression to go abroad that he mortgaged his farm to get money to pay the militia, because he did nothing of the sort. That story is now going the rounds of Eastern papers.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Great Shakes. "How did the earthquake effect in your drama take?"

"It simply brought down the house." Had His Reasons.

"I understand that you have taken up with Spiritualism," affably remarked the manager. "I thought you had more sense." "I did so, sir," responded the tragedian, 'in the hope of occasionally seeing the ghost walk."

The Artists in Error.

Dismal Dawson-I don't see why these fellers that tries to draw our pictures in the papers always has the can marked "to-Ewerett Wrest-Well, why shouldn't they?

Dismal Dawson-'Cause we don't use the can for tomatoes. We use it to take on a load of peaches.

Who Can Blame Him?

Police Justice-What is the charge against Officer McGobb-I saw um walkin' along the street all roight, whin all of a sudden he met a Chinaman and joomped on um and nearly bate um to death.

Justice-So? Have you any defense, pris-Prisoner-I haven't any defense exactly,

but I've got a pretty fair excuse. I'm a

THE INDIANA PRESS.

The Democratic Congressmen are being welcomed home-to stay.-Madison Courier. The big blunder of the tariff bill is not in punctuation, but in the bill itself.-Elkhart Journal.

The Democracy opposed an income tax in time of war and favor it in time of peace.-Crawfordsville Journal. Sugar trusts, whisky trusts and trusts of all sorts seem to prosper as they never did before.-Kendallville Standard. The new tariff law seems to be as full of bad English and bad punctuation as of bad

features generally .- Mount Vernon Sun. "Men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles," nor prosperous times of a Democratic administration. - Bloomfield

The people of England are demanding the abolition of the House of Lords; in this country they are denouncing the house of trusts.-Richmond Palladium.

Debs says the government should own the railroads. Next to Debs and his rioters owning them he thinks that is the best that can be done.-Goshen Times. Free diamonds and taxed sugar. This is

the Democratic idea of it, and shows the "great love" possessed by the leaders of that party for the workingmen.-Fort Wayne Gazette. While our manufacturers are preparing to close their works, English manufacturers are getting ready to open theirs, on ac-

bill.-LaPorte Herald. If the country had not been cursed with a Coxey or a Debs or a Democratic Congress this year it would have been abundantly happier and richer, and more prosperous.-Huntington Herald.

count of the passage of the tariff perfidy

The pen in the hands of the truly great is mightier than the sword, but the semicolon in the hand of an ignorant Democrat is mightier than the revenue department.-Terre Haute Express.

If Grover Cleveland allows the tariff bill to become a law by default, he will be set down in history as the greatest coward ever elected to the high position of President of the United States.-Connersville

Our farmer friends will be tickled almost to death to notice that while the new Democratic tariff bill deprives them of protection for their wool, it enables them to buy diamonds and statuary free of duty.-Worthington Times. The "educational" advantages afforded by

two years of Democratic rule have been

improved and the people are ready to rise

in their might and smite the enemy of their prosperity hip and thigh. You can't fool all the people all the time.-Muncie Times. The hypocritical action of the House in voting to put barbed wire on the free list may deceive some people but if the party does not need something more substantial and stimulating to hold their forces together at the coming election, then we lose our guess.-Orleans Examiner.

The course of history in the past seventeen months is speaking for the Republican cause, and furnishing arguments in even Sentinel men not being barred-but I favor of the soundness, justice and patriot-

ism of Republican principles with the plain people, against which theorists of all other parties will plead in vain.-Rushville

The Attorney-general has not yet made the itemized report showing the sources and amounts of his fees, demanded by Gov. Matthews some months ago. Will it show when made, if he makes it, the fact that he got \$2,400 from the townships of Jennings county for changing the figures a little and doing away with road work for a year. -North Vernon Republican.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Queen Victoria pays over \$4,000 a year in loctor's fees. Sir John Lubbock is the one man of the

present age who has won distinction both

as a man of letters, a scientist, a politician and business man. Attorney-general Olney is noted as the tennis champion of Washington. He takes great interest in the sport, and is an en-

thusiastic and expert player. Queen Olga, of Greece, is the only female admiral in the world. Her cousin, the Czar of Russia, recently appointed her Majesty an admiral in the Russian fleet.

Brandon Thomas, who was only a few years ago a very poor man, is said now to be rich. One play written by him, "Charley's Aunt," brought the lucky author \$50,000.

Paderewski opens his London season Nov. 22, and begins his next American season Dec. 27, and will play his "Polish Fantasie," for plano and orchestra, for the first time in the United States. The Empress of Austria has a perfum-

ery fountain in her reception room. She

presses a certain button and the kind of perfume which she wishes is produced. Her favorite odor is the mayflower. General Longstreet, who is at his home in Gainesville, Ga., is said to be showing evidences of overwork. He is busily engaged upon his memoirs, which are expect-

ed to contain much of interest relating to

the civil war.

The city of San Francisco appropriates \$80,000 for street cleaning, but the streets do not get cleaned. The merchants of the city have offered to have the streets well cleaned for that amount providing they alone handle the appropriation.

Mrs. Virginia L. Minor, of St. Louis, who has left \$1,000 in her will to Susan B. Anthony, was plaintiff in the case, famous in its day, of Minor against Happerstett, in which she claimed the right of suffrage She was a descendant in two lines from

the grandfather of George Washington. The will of the late Jeremiah Marston, of Hampton, N. H., gives \$50 to the Methoalso orders placed upon his grave in the old cemetery, where his interment is the first in sixty years, a bowlder from his grounds inscribed: "Marstons died in 1690, 1790 and 1890," with the date of the death of a first Marston in Hampton, the descendant's grandfather and his cousin, Gen. Gilman Marston, of Exeter.

Among the titled Jews of England in this century the Jewish Chronicle mentions Sir Samuel Montagu, Sir Albert Sassoon, Sir Moses Monteflore, Sir Julian, Sir Francis and Sir James Goldsmid, Sir Anthony and Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, Sir George Jessel, Sir David Salomons, Sir Augustus Harris and Lord Beaconsfield.

One of the ladies at Hampton Court Palace recently undertook to increase her in come by taking boarders. The Lord Chamberlain was therefore obliged to point out that while rooms at Hampton Court may be temporarily lent with the Queen's consent, and there is no objection to relatives or friends contributing to the expenses of the ladies while on a bona fide visit, the Queen draws the line at attempts to make pecuniary profit out of her hospitality. A Milanese pianist named Gravagni has

just won a bet by playing for twenty-five consecutive hours without a rest. He began at 11 at night and played until midnight on the following day, under the su-pervision of a jury of eight musicians, his selections ranging from Wagner to comic opera. From time to time a friend poured coffee, tea and eggs beaten in Marsala wine down his throat, and at the end he offered to keep on for another six hours, but found

The girl on the wheel, as everyone knows, When she flies thro' the air, on the rush, Isn't thinking at all of the fit of her And the critics might just as well hush.

-Courier-Journal. 'Tis a trial from which there is no retreat-Her face is pale and her heart's fast beat-And in vain her terror she tries to smoth-

She is going to-night to be shown to his

mother.

man bill.

-New York Press. Fair as autumnal tints her cheeks, And nuttish brown her tresses; And lily white the throat that curves Above her filmy dresses.

But ah! her eyes I cannot search, To know what in them passes: Oh, no; she doesn't drop them so, She merely wears smoked glasses

-Boston Courier.

A DANIEL IN JUDGMENT.

Tom Johnson's Speech on the Surrender of the House. New York Tribune.

The Hon. Tom L. Johnson obtained leave to print his speech against the surrender of the House to the Senate, and after prolonged delay, during which the Congressional Record has been gradually releasing the pent-up flood of eloquence on that historic occasion, it has at last been brought to light. It is so strong and racy a speech that we reprint the greater part of it on another page. It contains a more scathing arraignment of the dishonesty, dishonor and madness of the Democratic legislators than any Republican journal has yet published. As the deliberate judgment of one of the ablest, albeit most radical, Congressmen on the Democratic side, it may be regarded as an essentially nonpartisan deliverance. Free-traders, who went into ecstacies over his uncompromising speech in the House last winter may not enjoy it with equal relish, but it is the testimony of a courageous Democrat to the pusillanimous betrayal of party principles and pledges involved in the passage of the Gor-

One point which Mr. Johnson emphasizes

is evaded and slurred by the Democratic oress. It is the responsibility of the whole Democratic party-Senate, House and administration-for this policy of "perfidy and dishonor." The Gorman tariff is not the work of four or five Senators, who would not allow the party to carry out its pledges to the country. The majority of the Democratic Senators made the work their own when they submitted to the dictation of the four or five. The House assumed entire responsibility for the policy of infamy when it sanctioned the surrender to the Senate. The President condones and sanctions the abandonment of party pledges and principles when he allows a measure which he has denounced to become a law without his signature. Mr. Johnson well says: "Admin istration, House and Senate, our conduct is all of a piece! We have not honestly tried to reduce taxes as we said we would. We have not honestly tried to abolish trusts as we said we would. On the contrary, and from the beginning, we have shown the most tender solicitude for the welfare of trusts and rings, the most stolid disregard of our pledges to the people. The President cannot save his dignity nor avoid his responsibility by withholding his signature and allowing the bill to become law by constitutional limitations. He cannot conceal himself, ostrich-like, by burying his head in the sand while all the rest him is flapping in the wind. Every day of delay has cost the treasury from half a million to a million in revenue receipts and enriched the Whisky Trust. The whole policy of the administration from the first conference of the refiners with Secretary Carlisle to the President's defense of sugar taxation in the Wilson letter has tended, as Mr. Johnson says, to give color to the charge that the Democratic party was paying the monster trust for election help. Decency and prudence have indeed been flung away by the administration and by Congress in carrying out this scandalous bargain with monopolies and trusts. "Is the Democratic party mad?" asks Mr.

The Holman Duchy True.

Johnson, "with the madness visited by the

gods upon those they would destroy?" The

answer which Democratic journals may

give will be that Mr. Johnson is a free-

trade revolutionist, a Henry George single-tax fanatic. Well, if his testimony be that

of an extremist what have they to say to

these weighty words of President Cleve-

indulging in such outrageous discrimina-

"How can we face the people after

tions and violations of principles?"

New York Advertiser. The Hon. William Steele Holman has been renominated for Congress in the Jug Ridge district in Indiana, and again the country is safe for another term at least. For a while it seemed to hang in the balance. A party of the name of Hall had the extraordinary temerity to oppose the nomtaiked so loudly of success in the conven-

tion that trade and commerce received a

check. Railroad traffic was paralyzed and something threatened to swallow navigation up. The ignorant and unsophisticated public attributed all this to tariff tinkering and the Debs strike, but it was all due to the fear which crept into the blood of business that Jug Ridge might not return Mr. Holman. It was a foolish fear, of course. Jug Ridge, or the Holman duchy, stands as firm as the immortal rocks and halls which comprise it, and the Judge, his hair silvered and sparsed in his country's cause, will go back and the government in Washington will still live. Therefore, we breathe easier. The unnatural palpitation of the great heart of the public has ceased and she pumps again with regular stroke. The seasons will roll round in proper order, the family cow alternately e-fresh and dry and the wild goose come and go. Jug Ridge hath been true.

THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG.

Cleveland and the Tariff as Viewed by a Democratic Organ. Washington Special to Chicago Times.

Cieveland gains no blame for tariff. He should, but he doesn't. It's doubtful if Cleveland gains much blame hereafter for anything he may do or move for, no matter how bad and indefensible it may be. The king can do no wrong. Cleveland has achieved his apotheosis. His halo dazzles the eye of criticism. And yet Cleveland bungled tariff and botched it from the beginning. He hid when he should have been seen. He was silent when he should have spoken. He wrote letters when he should have done nothing of the sort and took to talking after all was lost. Then he pouted and sulked because Gorman beat him. His long wait after the bill was passed was nothing but a case of sulks. There was no reason for it bigger than a pin's head, This great little man was sore and all of this useless, costly delay with the country and the world all waiting was just his idea of being dignified. And while he was nursing his dignity Havemeyer was rushing in whole cargoes of sugar free, whisky was being taken out of bond at 30 cents. And by these sugar and whisky tricks the treasury lost over \$10,000,000 which the Sugar Trust and whisky ring made. Cleveland's sulky grandeur cost the treasury \$10,000,000 of revenue and gave it to the sugar-whisky combines. One is justified in declaring the public to have no taste for economy or strict business. Once when in Grant's time the White House stipend was notched up from \$25,000 to \$50,000 the people howled themselves hoarse at the outrage, And yet no one will think twice about Cleveland's Buzzard's bay tariff pout which lost the treasury a much-needed \$10,000,-000. Still, if anyone will but consider that lost \$10,000,000 which went to the trusts instead of to the treasury would pay that \$50,000 salary we all roared at so resentfully for just two hundred years to come. No, the public belief is that Cleveland was beaten by Gorman; that he was beaten by his own mistakes and lack of skill and the weakness of his ways and means selection-Wilson; that he was fighting for no free coal and iron, as against 40 cents a ton on coal and iron, meant merely the Whitney syndicate against the Gorman ring; that after he was defeated by Gorman instead of rousing himself in a manly fashion to veto or to sign the bill he preferred to pout and sulk at a public expense of an even \$1,000,000 a day. And still while all this is true and people know it, it is to be doubted if it lowers Cleveland in the general estimation a whit. It would bury any one else alive, but not Cleveland. It's like going to some fond, fatuous mother with complaints about her spoiled, darling child. As with the mother and the spoiled young one so with the public and the spoiled Cleveland; they are cases without law. No rules apply.

THE CHIEF MUGWUMP WAILS.

It Acknowledges Democratic Imbecila ity and Sees No Hope.

Harper's Weekly. The acceptance by the House of Representatives of the Senate tariff bill is a surrender of the Democratic party to a small coterie of Senators who have been the active agents of the Sugar Trust. It is tha defeat of the just expectations of the people who placed the Democratic party in power in both the executive and legislative branches of the government, believing that t would reform the tariff. This disappointment has been anticipated, but the con-tempt and anger which it has aroused will not be less for that reason. The Democratc party has failed to perform what it has itself declared again and again to be its mission. It has, therefore, invited distrust and defeat, and will assuredly receive its deserts. What hope it has for the future lies in the promised blundering of Republican politicians like ex-Speaker Reed and Senator Lodge, who are endeavoring to negotiate an alliance with the Populists. It may be that its defeat and its miserable and abject condition will at last teach it the wisdom which it ought to have learned many years ago, and that it will now rid itself of the leaders who have always invited distrust of it, retarding its progress, and at last turned its victory into ashes. It must be confessed that so much courage and wisdom are not to be expected of it confidently. The imbecility which attended the steps of the tariff bill does not inspire hope. If the Democratic party were wise it would not have adopted the Populist income tax. If it were courageous it would not have accepted the bill with the Sugar Trust schedule in it. It would have continued to fight for its principles with such vigor and such sincerity that the Gormans, Brices, Smiths, Murphys and Hills would have recognized at last that they could no longer successfully pose as Democrats. It has done nothing but yield. There is nothing in the official record of the national Democratic party to show that Gorman, Brice and Smith will not again be able to pledge it to Louisiana or any other protectionists with whom they

may make a bargain. What the effect of all this may be on national politics it is too early to determine. The tariff question is at rest for the moment, and there will be no further agitation of it during Mr. Cleveland's administration. On other questions the drift of events must settle the attitude of parties. This much, however, is cerain, that for the first time in the history of the country a single monopoly, audacious, insolent and confessedly corrupt, has succeeded in dictating to Congress a law affecting the general welfare, the revenues of the government and the tariff policy of the country. And for this consummation the Democratic party is responsible.

Carroll D. Wright's Pass.

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright has made a previous investigation of the Pullman company and secured an annual pass on all Pullman cars as one result of it. He still carries the pass and clings to the belief that it is Mr. Pullman's personal friendship for himself that caused that gentleman to treat him so handsomely. How long will honorable officials like Mr. Wright continue to hug the delusion that corporations extend favors to them out of disinterested friendship?

Campaign of Excuse Open. New York Tribune.

The first duty which confronts every Democratic State convention that meets nowadays is to invent some plausible sort of apology for the conduct of its party in Congress. The campaign of excuse and explanation is wide open.

So far as the tariff issue is concerned Mr. Cleveland can indorse his party only by repudiating himself. The dilemma, it will be noted, is one of the old-fashioned

Cleveland's Dilemma.

New York Tribune.

two-horned variety. Cleveland's Reason. New York Advertiser. It appears that Mr. Cleveland will not

even veto the errors in the tariff bill. Per-

haps he has found out that if he eliminates the errors nothing would remain. Doubtless. Philadelphia Press. If the President permits the tariff bill

will no doubt remark a noticeable shrinkage in his celebrated backbone.

to become a law by default the country

Hard Lines. Washington Post. Every time Colonel Watterson attempts to reconcile himself to the new tariff bill he finds another reason for jumping the

traces. Not So Funny, After All.

Milwaukee Sentinel. According to their respective authors the 'buy a gun" and "buy sugar" telegrams are mere jests, but nobody is heard to

laugh. Both Cannot Live at the Same Time.

Business confidence may return, but it will be years and years before Democracy gains the confidence of the country again.

Still Permitted to Pray. Courier-Journal.

It is pleasing to note that no one has made the point of "no quorum" on the chaplain of the Senate.

An All Summer's Job. Philadelphia North American.

Cleveland will spend his vacation picking the "pertidy and dishonor" cut of his